

REMARKS

In response to Applicants' prior arguments regarding the application of the references, Smith et al ("Smith") and Thong, to claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner states that Smith teaches a one's density for the data in the respective data channels during the respective time periods, referring to column 1, line 45 to column 2, line 21. The Examiner argues that Smith discloses one's density where the color spectrogram display shows a number of spectra which were generated over time as a series of colored lines, color being used as a substitute for a third dimension, to permit numerous frequency spectra to be compressed into a small area and readily compared by the user. The Examiner further states that each single line of the spectrogram display is a complete spectrum with different frequencies being represented by different points along the line and the color of each point representing the amplitude of the signal at that frequency and with time along the other axis along which the individual complete spectra move as successive spectra are calculated. The Examiner goes on to state that Smith discloses identifying particular points on a quasi-3-dimensional display (spectrogram or waterfall) so that the amplitude, time and frequency values associated with a particular point can be conveniently read out and differences in these values between two points may be determined, the particular points being identified by markers. The Examiner concludes that Smith discloses a one's density for the data by disclosing a particular point may be read out and differences determined.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner does not understand what is meant by "one's density" as disclosed in Applicants' specification. "One's density"

refers to information content in the form of binary values in a communications channel, i.e., each signal in a communications channel is made up of a series of "ones" and "zeros" – it is a digital signal as is known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The "one's density" refers to the percentage of the information content that is a binary "one" as opposed to a binary "zero". Smith discloses a display having time and frequency along two axes and amplitude along a third axis, either as a waterfall or spectrogram display. None of these values reflect the information content of the signal(s) being examined. Additionally Thong uses shading to indicate a frequency range as opposed to a "one's density" as is claimed by Applicants. Applicants fail to understand the Examiner's rationale when Smith does not teach displaying communications channels along one axis and does not teach displaying information content for each channel in the form of a "one's density" value. Thus claims 1-3 are deemed to be allowable as being nonobvious to one of ordinary skill in the art over Smith in view of Thong.

In view of the foregoing remarks allowance of claims 1-3 is urged, and such action and the issuance of this case with claims 1-9 are requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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